Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The tips of the fibres which form the cup project and form the marginal fringe. From *P. caricinnella*, Karst., to which this is closely allied, it differs in its narrower asci and smaller, simple, clavate sporidia. *P. Caricis*, Desm., has sporidia cylindrical, straight or curved, 6x1μ.

On dead leaves of *Carex crinita* lying partly in water, on the banks of a rivulet in shady woods. West Chester, Pa., June, 1882. E. H. J. & G., No. 381.

NECTRIA CONIGENA.—Minute, membranaceous, smooth, orange-yellow, lighter and collapsing when dry; asci about 50x 7μ; sporidia uniseriate or partially biseriate above, acutely elliptical, 2-nucleate, becoming uniseptate (?) 7–8 x 3–35μ; ostiolum papilliform, minute. Perithecia with a few weak, white, radiating hairs at base.

Differs from *N. vulpina*, Cke., in its habitat, smaller and paler perithecia and rather narrower and more acute sporidia.

On old decaying cone of *Magnolia glauca*. Newfield, N. J., Oct., 1882.

A List of Grasses from Washington Territory.*

By F. LAMSON SCRIBNER.

GLYCERIA CANBYI, *n. sp.*—Perennial ; culm 2—3 ft. high, stout, erect, simple, smooth ; sheaths shorter than their internodes, smooth ; leaves of the culm 3, flat, between 2 and 3 lines wide, the upper about 6 in. long, scabrous on both sides and especially rough on the back near the briefly involute, pungent tip ; ligule broad, obtuste, 2—3 lin. long ; panicle narrow, about 6 in. long, densely flowered, usually interrupted below, branches from 3—5 in a half-whorl, short (1—2 in.) and erect or ascending ; spikelets 3 lines long, 3—5-flowered, the rhachis readily breaking up ; outer glumes unequal, obtuse or acute, 3-nerved, the upper and larger one between 1 and 2 lines in length ; flowering-glume about 2 lines long, strongly scabrous and rounded, 5-nerved, nerves terminating below the scarious and obtuse summit ; palea a little shorter than its glume, shortly ciliate on the nerves.

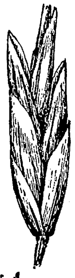


Fig.1

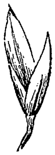


Fig.3

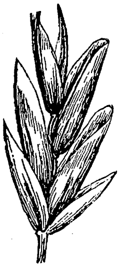


Fig.2.

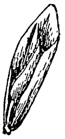


Fig 4

(Figs. 1 and 2. Spikelets. Fig. 3. Outer glumes. Fig. 4. Anterior view of floret.)

Cascade Mts., Washington Terr., Frank Tweedy and T. S. Brandegee, August, 1882.

Allied to *Atropis tenuifolia*, Thurber, and closely resembling some forms that have been referred to that species, as No. 634 of E. Hall's Oregon collection, but differing essentially from descriptions of that species and very unlike the specimens in the herbarium of the Philad. Acad. Nat. Sci. ticketed *Poa tenuifolia* by Nuttall himself.

---

* Continued from page 66.

Glyceria nervata, Trin.

Glyceria pauciflora, Presl.

Glyceria pallida, Trin.

Festuca microstachys, Nutt.

Festuca ovina, Lin.

Festuca rubra, Lin.

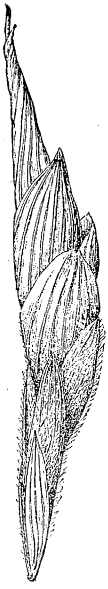
Bromus racemosus, Lin.

Bromus secalinus, Lin.

Bromus breviaristatus, Thurber, Bot. Wilkes's Exped., 493; *Ceratochloa*, Hook.; Thurber, Bot. Cal. ii., p. 321.

Bromus Hookerianus, Thurber, Bot. Wilkes's Exped., 493 ; *Ceratochloa grandiflora*, Hook.; Thurber, Bot. Cal. ii., p. 321.

Agropyrum repens, Beauv. (*Triticum*, Lin.) Represented in the collection by several forms, one of which has the sheaths and leaves, as well as the lower portion of the culm, clothed with a soft pubescence.



Agropyrum dasystachyum (*Triticum*, Gray ; *Triticum repens*, var. *dasystachyum*, Hook.) The specimens accord well with the description of *A. dasyanthum*, Schultes, and, if kept distinct from *A. repens*, perhaps should be referred to that species. The spikelets are sometimes developed abnormally, and one of these is shown in the annexed figure.

Agropyrum caninum, Reichenb. (*Triticum*, Lin.) Both the ordinary or typical form and the mountain form referred to by Dr. Thurber, in Bot. Cal., ii., p. 324, characterized as having large and spreading, usually much crowded spikelets with long, stout divergent awns. Equals No. 656 of Hall & Harbour's coll., 1862.

Agropyrum divergens, Nees. (*Triticum strigosum*, Lessing.) Equals 657 of Hall & Harbour's coll., 1862.

Hordeum nodosum, Lin. Thurber, Bot. Cal., ii., p. 325, (*H. pratense*, Huds.)

Hordeum murinum, Lin.

Elymus Canadensis, Lin.

Elymus Sibiricus, Lin.; equals No. 651 of E. Hall's Oregon coll.

Elymus condensatus, Presl.

Elymus Sitanion, Schult. (*Sitanion elymoides*, Raf.)

The Forms of Leaves.—Mr. Grant Allen's interesting papers on this subject must have engaged the attention of all evolutionary botanists, and very many serious doubts must be felt as to the alleged adequacy of his theory to explain the multiform and composite variations in leaf-forms. Having been attracted lately by the modifications of form to be found in the leaves of *Rhus toxicodendron*, it appeared to me possible to find in this common plant a point of exception to Mr. Allen's hypothesis. Mr. Allen assumes, putting the supply of atmospheric moisture out of the question, or assuming it to be uniform and sufficient, that a competition between neighboring leaves for the possession of carbon molecules, represented in the air by